# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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| 09/219,071 | 12/22/1998 | RICHARD E. HEADLEY | | 2289 |

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| 7590      12/23/2004 | **EXAMINER** |
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| 2143 | |

1185 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, NY 10036

DATE MAILED: 12/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>10 November 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.    2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-50</u> is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-50</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1.      Claims 1 – 50 are presented for examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

2.      The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
> subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.      Claims 1 – 44, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

4.      Claims 1, 25, 49 and 50 recite the limitation "the agent". There is insufficient antecedent

basis for this limitation in the claim. This limitation leaves one to believe that there are more then

one distinct and different agent, (i.e., an enterprise scheduling agent and a common agent or "the

agent"). The reasons for this assumption is because of other sections of the claim language the

Applicant states "the enterprise scheduling agent" or "said at least one enterprise scheduling

agent" as recited in claims 1 – 44, 49 and 50.

5.      Claims 2 – 24, 26 – 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, for being

dependent on the claims discussed above.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

6.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

7.      Claim1 – 7, 12, 13, 17, 24 – 27, 29, 31, 40 and 44 – 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux (6182110) in view of Cotichini et al. (6300863)

(hereinafter Cotichini).


8.      Referencing claim 1, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job

scheduling device for scheduling jobs to run on at least one node of at least one computing

platform, comprising:

9. ,    an enterprise scheduling agent installed on a node and configured to launch execution of

jobs submitted to the agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15 – 27,

*"integrated resource 200 queries this database and computes a schedule of tasks to be*

*executed"*);

10.     a presentation system configured to accept and validate parameters identifying at least

one job to be submitted for execution on at least one of said nodes, ( e.g. col. 5, lines 28 – 44,

*"...one scheduling information parameter may correspond to surveying a particular subnet*

*using SNMP probe system..."*); and

11.     a job scheduler configured to allocate at least one job based on said parameters to at least

one enterprise scheduling agent and to submit the allocated jobs to said at least one enterprise

scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9), but does not specifically teach an agent installed on each node. Cotichini teaches an agent installed on each node, (e.g. col. 6, lines 22 – 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cotichini with Barroux because utilizing independent agents on each node gives the system the efficiency to schedule different tasks for their specific node as opposed to having one agent scheduling all tasks in a network which would cause latency in a system and cause bottlenecking.

12.     Referencing claim 2, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job data management device configured to maintain job data and job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 9, lines 13 – 23 & col. 11, lines 16 – 48).

13.     Referencing claim 3, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches said job histories include information received from each enterprise scheduling agent regarding status of the jobs submitted, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 48).

14.     Referencing claim 4, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches said job data management device is utilized by said job scheduler to set parameters in jobs to be submitted to said enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 44).

15.    Referencing claim 5, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job

history repository that saves both jobs and job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise

scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 9, lines 5 - 40);

16.    wherein each enterprise scheduling agent

comprises,

17.    an agent communicator configured to send and receive messages between said job

scheduler and the enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36),

18.    a job manager configured to setup, launch, run, and manage jobs submitted to the

enterprise scheduling agent, a data manager configured to update and delete data from said job

history repository, (e.g. col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 10), and

19.    a low level API configured to handle internal functions of said enterprise scheduling

agent (LES Agent), file management, and message handling functions, (e.g. col. 3, line 43 – col.

4, line 15).


20.    Referencing claim 6, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an

enterprise communicator configured to construct and communicate messages between said job

scheduler and each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, line 40 – col.19, line 3); and

21.    a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to

each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36);

22.    wherein said data manager updates said job history via enterprise communicator

messages sent from the enterprise scheduler to said job data management device, (e.g. col. 11,

lines 16 – 38).

23.    Referencing claim 7, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a command

line device configured to accept commands regarding administration of jobs submitted to the

enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col.15, line 57 – col. 16, line 67); and

24.    a job administration device configured to communicate said command line to at least one

of said enterprise scheduling agents for execution, (e.g. col.15, line 57 – col. 16, line 67).


25.    Referencing claim 12, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an

enterprise communicator configured to send messages between said job scheduler and each of

said enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col. 13, line 61 – col. 14, line 55).


26.    Referencing claim 13, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches each

enterprise scheduling agent is registered at a specific node address that identifies each enterprise

scheduling agent with a unique datagroup, (e.g. col. 15, line 42 – col. 16, line 13); and

27.    said enterprise communicator encodes each message with at least one destination

corresponding to a datagroup to direct each message to at least one enterprise scheduling agent,

(e.g. col. 15, line 42 – col. 16, line 13).


28.    Referencing claim 17, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an

autologin device configured to accept login parameters from a user submitting a job, (e.g. col.

15, line 57 – col. 16, line 14);

29.     wherein said login parameters are utilized by an enterprise scheduling agent to launch

and execute the job submitted, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 14).

30.     Referencing claim 19, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches said

presentation system includes,

31.     a GUI interface that accepts user inputs for scheduling and specifying a job to be

submitted, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 13& Figs. 6A – 6D);

32.     wherein said GUI interface includes facilities for selection and creation of a scheduling

calendar, selection of a start date and time, selection of recurring job run intervals, and selection

of an immediate job run, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 13 & Figs. 6A – 6D).

33.     Referencing claim 24, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches said

presentation system includes, a strategy scheduling window configured to allow a user to view,

create, modify, and delete schedules for a strategy, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 9).

34.     Referencing claim 25, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a method

of scheduling jobs across multiple networked computing platforms, comprising:

35.     determining at least one job based on job parameters for at least one job to be scheduled,

(e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 14);

36.     sending said at least one job to at least one scheduling agent maintained on a selected

node of said computer platforms, ( e.g. col. 5, lines 11 – 27); and

37.     executing each job on the selected node under management of said scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 42 – col. 4, line 30 & col. 7, lines 4 – 9), but does not specifically teach agent maintained on a selected nodes of said computer platforms. Cotichini teaches agent maintained on a selected nodes of said computer platforms, (e.g. col. 6, lines 22 – 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Cotichini with Barroux because of similar reasons stated above.

38.     Referencing claim 26, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches monitoring progress of the executing job, (e.g. col. 19, lines 45 - 67); and

39.     displaying said progress on a progress monitor, (e.g. col. 8, lines 50 – 56).

40.     Referencing claim 27, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches recording each job and a history of each job in a job history repository, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 38 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 3).

41.     Referencing claim 31, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches retrieving said job parameters from one of a product and a user interface that collects said job parameters, (e.g. col. 4, lines 37 – 64);

42.     validating said job parameters, (e.g. col. 4, lines 37 – 64); and

43.     allocating a job based on said job parameters, (e.g. col. 5, lines 28 – 44).

44.     Referencing claim 40, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches accepting

a scheduling calendar identifying at

45.     least on of execution times and intervals for at least one of said jobs, (e.g. col. 4, lines 15

– 27); and

46.     executing said jobs on selected nodes at the times and intervals identified in the calendar,

(e.g. col. 4, lines 15 – 27).

47.     Claims 44 – 50 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

48.     Claims 8, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28 – 30 and 32 – 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Barroux and Cotichini as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view

of Williams et al. (5781908) (hereinafter Williams).

49.     As per claim 8, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach said commands accepted by said command line device include at least one of

delete a job and all runs of the job, cancel a job's run, list all jobs, list all jobs by at least one of

product code, status, and node, and rerun a job immediately. Williams teaches said commands

accepted by said command line device include at least one of delete a job and all runs of the job,

cancel a job's run, list all jobs, list all jobs by at least one of product code, status, and node, and

rerun a job immediately, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36). It would have been obvious to one

skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the combine

system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would be more convenient for a system to utilize

editing functions of jobs so a user can interact with how a job can be processed or to delete a

process that is no longer needed.

50.      As per claim 9, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach said commands accepted by said command line device include context

variables; and

51.      said enterprise scheduling agent converts said context variables according to a current job

and job parameters, and executes said commands. Williams teaches said commands accepted by

said command line device include context variables, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36); and

52.      said enterprise scheduling agent converts said context variables according to a current job

and job parameters, and executes said commands, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36). It would

have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine

Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because of similar reasons stated

above.

53.      As per claim 14, as closely interpreted by the Examiner,  Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach a local job repository installed on each of said nodes;

54.      wherein:

55.      each local job repository maintains job and job history information on each job submitted

to the node where the local job repository is installed;

56.      each local job repository is updated by the enterprise scheduling agent installed on the

node where the local job repository is installed; and

57.     said job information includes job parameters needed to execute each job. Williams

teaches a local job repository installed on each of said nodes, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line

43);

58.     wherein:

59.     each local job repository maintains job and job history information on each job submitted

to the node where the local job repository is installed, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25);

60.     each local job repository is updated by the enterprise scheduling agent installed on the

node where the local job repository is installed, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25); and

61.     said job information includes job parameters needed to execute each job, (e.g. col. 8,

lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was

make to combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would

be more efficient for a system to keep records of jobs that have been completed so a user can

view or a system can read the history to find any errors, making error detection easier.


62.     As per claim 15, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs

submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent; and

63.     a synchronizing device configured to synchronize each local job repository with the job

histories maintained by said job data management device. Williams teaches a job data

management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise

scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25); and

64.     a synchronizing device configured to synchronize each local job repository with the job

histories maintained by said job data management device, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would

have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine

Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would be more efficient

of a system to update the history of jobs so if job information becomes obsolete a user can update

the job information and use the new data that would be more substantial to the user rather then

out dated job information.

65.     As per claim 18, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach a notification scripting device configured to execute a notification script

having instructions for notifying a user of status of a submitted job;

66.     wherein said notification scripting device includes facilities for creating, editing, and

selecting a notification script for a specific job. Williams teaches a notification scripting device

configured to execute a notification script having instructions for notifying a user of status of a

submitted job, (e.g. col. 6, lines 48 – 67);

67.     wherein said notification scripting device includes facilities for creating, editing, and

selecting a notification script for a specific job, (e.g. col. 7, lines 2 – 26). It would have been

obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the

combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would be more efficient if a user could

monitor the job as it is being processed so to make any modification and/or aid in the detection

of errors that could occur in the system.

68.     As per claim 20, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach a resource management device configured to enable a user to locate and view

jobs and job runs. Williams teaches a resource management device configured to enable a user to

locate and view jobs and job runs, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one

skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the combine

system of Barroux and Cotichini because of similar reasons stated above.


69.     As per claim 21, as closely interpreted by the Examiner,  Barroux teaches said resource

management device includes a GUI for defining an object representing a job,

70.     having,

71.     a general properties page having input fields for a label identifying the job, and a

description of the job, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 10 & Figures 6A – 6D), and

72.     a repository page having a selection field for identifying a time zone for display of job

times, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 10 & Figures 6A – 6D). Barroux does not specifically teach a

description properties page having a selection field for identifying an icon for representing the

job. Williams teaches

73.     a description properties page having a selection field for identifying an icon for

representing the job, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux

and Cotichini because it would be more convenient for a system to have an icon that a user could

click on and have a GUI appear with information about a specific job.

74.     As per claim 28, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach teaches utilizing a job data management device for, retrieving status messages

regarding each job sent from a scheduling agent of a selected node of said job, and

75.     updating said job history repository based on said status messages. Williams teaches

utilizing a job data management device for, retrieving status messages regarding each job sent

from a scheduling agent of a selected node of said job, and

76.     updating said job history repository based on said status messages, (e.g. col. 3, lines 30 –

35 & col. 4, lines 30 – 59). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the

invention was make to combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini

because for similar reasons as stated above.


77.     As per claim 29, as closely interpreted by the Examiner,  Barroux teaches maintaining a

local job repositories, respectively on each of said nodes, each containing job and job history

information for each job submitted to the respective node, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 38).


78.     As per claim 30, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches synchronizing

said job history repository with each local job repository, (e.g. col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 3).


79.     As per claim 32, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach packaging said job parameters in a

80.     communication format; and

81.     transmitting the packaged job parameters from a computing platform where said job

parameters are determined to said scheduling agent maintain on the selected node. Williams

teaches packaging said job parameters in a

82.     communication format, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43); and

83.     transmitting the packaged job parameters from a computing platform where said job

parameters are determined to said scheduling agent maintain on the selected node, (e.g. col. 7,

lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was

make to combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would

be more convenient for a system to utilize a communication format that is standard for the

internet and if a scheduling agent is on a different system it would be efficient for a system to be

able to send the information the agent needs to accomplish its job.


84.     As per claim 33, as closely interpreted by the Examiner,  Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach setting up the selected node to run an application program identified by said

job parameters;

85.     executing said application program on the selected node; and

86.     monitoring progress of said application being executed. Williams teaches setting up the

selected node to run an application program identified by said job parameters, (e.g. col. 3, lines 3

– 35);

87.     executing said application program on the selected node, (e.g. col. 3, lines 3 – 35); and

88.     monitoring progress of said application being executed, (e.g. col. 4, line 30 – col. 5, line

9). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to

combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would be more

efficient if the system could monitor activity on a node that is running a job so to examine any

occurrences that could happen in a system and intervene and/or make record of if necessary.

89.     As per claim 34, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach accepting a command line for administration of jobs submitted to said

enterprise scheduling agents; and

90.     communicating said command line to at least one of said enterprise scheduling agents for

execution. Williams teaches accepting a command line for administration of jobs submitted to

said enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col. 6, line 59 – col. 7, line 10); and

91.     communicating said command line to at least one of said enterprise scheduling agents for

execution, (e.g. col. 7, line 62 – col. 8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the combine system of Barroux

and Cotichini because of similar reasons as stated above.

92.     As per claim 35, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach substituting context variables in said command line with data based on said

context variable and the job to be administered; and

93.     executing the command line. Williams teaches substituting context variables in said

command line with data based on said context variable and the job to be administered, (e.g. col.

7, line 3 – col. 8, line 36); and

94.     executing the command line, (e.g. col. 7, line 3 – col. 8, line 36). It would have been

obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was make to combine Williams with the

combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would be more convenient if the system

could substitute context variables and said command line with data based on said content

variable so a user could utilize a spread sheet type outline of the variable for the jobs that are

being processed.


95.     Claims 10, 11 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Barroux and Cotichini as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Shroyer (6160988).


96.     As per claim 10, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically show the use of a point product device configured to provide a communication link

between said enterprise scheduling agent and at least one product submitting jobs to said job

scheduling device; wherein said point product device communicates job status, job logfile, setup,

cancel, job parameter functions, and requests between each enterprise scheduling agent and said

at least one product. Shroyer does teach the use of a point product device configured to provide a

communication link between said enterprise scheduling agent and at least one product submitting

jobs to said job scheduling device; wherein said point product device communicates job status,

job logfile, setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests between each enterprise

scheduling agent and said at least one product, (e.g. col. 18, lines 28 – 45). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Shroyer

with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because the more parameters a job has to

distinct itself the less likely a user will mistake it for a different job that has similar parameters.

Also if a device or user needs to update a parameter, the device or user would want the

parameters transferable to their node.


97.     As per claim 11, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job

administration device configured to accept command line inputs and communicate said

command line inputs to at least one enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, line 40 – col. 19,

line 3);

98.     a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to

each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36); and

99.     an enterprise communicator configured to send messages between at least one of said job

scheduler, point product device, job administration device, and job data management device and

each of said enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col. 14, lines 14 – 29).


100.    As per claim 36, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

teach communicating data, including at least one of job status, job logfile, setup, cancel, job

parameter functions, and requests for said data between a product and each enterprise scheduling

agent. Shroyer teaches communicating data, including at least one of job status, job logfile,

setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests for said data between a product and each

enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, lines 28 – 45). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Shroyer and the combine

system of Barroux and Cotichini because the user or a device that needs the parameters, would

want them transferable to there node.

101.    Claims 16 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux

and Cotichini as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Jerome et al. (6323882)

(hereinafter Jerome).

102.    As per claim 16, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

specifically teach a progress monitor configured to monitor and display execution of at least one

of said jobs; wherein:

103.    said progress monitor provides a visual display of, an identification of said job and a

current phase of said job, a percentage complete of said job, and a percentage complete of said

current phase. Jerome teach a progress monitor configured to monitor and display execution of at

least one of said jobs; wherein:

104.  ` said progress monitor provides a visual display of, an identification of said job and a

current phase of said job, a percentage complete of said job, and a percentage complete of said

current phase, (e.g. col. 10, line 51 – col. 11, line 15). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Jerome with the combine

system of Barroux and Cotichini because it allows the users to have a more defined view of how

the jobs are being operated on.

105.    As per claim 41, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

teach providing a description of at least one of said jobs, including a written description, a label,

and an icon selected to represent said job; and

106.    identifying a time zone for display of job times. Jerome teaches providing a description

of at least one of said jobs, including a written description, a label, and an icon selected to

represent said job, (e.g. col. 9, lines 15 – 38); and

107.    identifying a time zone for display of job times, (e.g. col. 9, lines 39 – 65). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine

Jerome with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it allows the users to have a

more defined view of how the jobs are being operated on.

108.    Claims 22, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Barroux and Cotichini as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Bromley et al.

(5819263) (hereinafter Bromley).

109.    As per claim 22, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

teach objects defined by said resource management device comprise,

110.    a hierarchy of folders including at least one of an all jabs folder, a jobs by group folder, a

job by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder.

Bromley teaches objects defined by said resource management device comprise,

111.    a hierarchy of folders including at least one of an all jabs folder, a jobs by group folder, a

job by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder, (e.g.

col. 15, lines 30 – 47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bormley with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would keep all the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.

112.    As per claim 42, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not teach placing information about job times and status in an object containing folders, each folder identifying a categorization of jobs contained therein, including, an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a jobs by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder. Bromley teaches placing information about job times and status in an object containing folders, each folder identifying a categorization of jobs contained therein, including, an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a jobs by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder, (e.g. col. 15, lines 30 – 47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bromley with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would keep all the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.

113.    As per claim 43, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not teach organizing said all jobs folder to maintain additional folders, including, at least one of, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job,

114.    an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status, including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs,

115.    a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a

scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run. Bromley teaches organizing said all

jobs folder to maintain additional folders, including, at least one of, an all jobs any status folder

listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job, (e.g. col. 15, lines 30 –

47),

116.    an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status, including completed runs,

failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs, (e.g. col. 16, lines 2

– 20),

117.    a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a

scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run, (e.g. col. 16, lines 35 – 30). It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

combine Bromley with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because it would keep all

the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.


118.    Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux,

Cotichini and Bromley as applied to claims 1 & 20 – 22, and in further view of Russell et al.

(5537550) (hereinafter Russell).


119.    As per claim 23, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux, Cotichini and Bromley

do not specifically teach said all jobs folder includes folders, including, an all jobs any status

folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job, an all runs by status

folder listing jobs according to status,

120.    including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and

stopped runs, a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time,

121.    and a scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run. Bromley and Russell

teaches folders, including, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and

associated job history of each job, an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status,

(e.g. Bromley, col. 15, lines 30 – 62),

122.    including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and

stopped runs, (e.g. Russell, col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 14),

123.    a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a

scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run, (e.g. Bromley, col. 15, lines 30 – 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to combine Russell with the combined system of Barroux, Cotichini and Bromley because of the

visual convenience of seeing a folder with information as apposed to a database.


124.    Claims 37 – 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux

and Cotichini as applied to claim 25, and in further view of Russell et al. (5537550).


125.    As per claim 37, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

teach registering each enterprise scheduling agent at a node address that identifies the registered

enterprise scheduling agent with a unique datagroup;

126.    communicating jobs and job administration commands and requests with each enterprise

scheduling agent via messages; and

127.    encoding each message sent to a recipient enterprise scheduling agent with at least one

destination corresponding to a datagroup that directs said message to the recipient enterprise

scheduling agent. Russell teaches registering each enterprise scheduling agent at a node address

that identifies the registered enterprise scheduling agent with a unique datagroup, (e.g. col. 13,

line 62 – col. 14, line 14);

128.    communicating jobs and job administration commands and requests with each enterprise

scheduling agent via messages, (e.g. col. 10, lines 1 – 33); and

129.    encoding each message sent to a recipient enterprise scheduling agent with at least one

destination corresponding to a datagroup that directs said message to the recipient enterprise

scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 28, lines 10 – 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell with the combine system of

Barroux and Cotichini because it is more efficient to send specific messages or jobs to a specific

group that deals with a specific job this would free up time and space for other messages or jobs

to be processed on other nodes.


130.    As per claim 38, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not

teach retrieving autologin parameters from a user scheduling an autologin job; and

131.    launching execution of said job utilizing said autologin parameters. Russell teaches

retrieving autologin parameters from a user scheduling an autologin job, (e.g. col. 45, lines 10 –

27); and

132.    launching execution of said job utilizing said autologin parameters, (e.g. col. 45, lines 10

– 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to combine Russell with the combine system of Barroux and Cotichini because of the
convenience of the user not having to login parameters manually.

133.    As per claim 39, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Cotichini do not
specifically teach retrieving a notification script for a job being submitted; and

134.    executing the notification script on at least one of completion of said job and at a
requested status point. Russell teaches retrieving a notification script for a job being submitted,
(e.g. col. 6, lines 21 – 61); and

135.    executing the notification script on at least one of completion of said job and at a
requested status point, (e.g. col. 6, lines 21 – 61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell with the combine system of
Barroux and Cotichini because it is an efficient way for a user to acknowledge another job
completion or status therefore, allowing a user to assign another specific job to the same node or
group.

### Response to Arguments

136.    Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 50 have been considered but are moot in
view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

## *Conclusion*

137.    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

138.    a.        Ndumu et al. U.S. Patent No. 6314555 discloses Software system generation.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to David E. England whose telephone number is 571-272-3912.

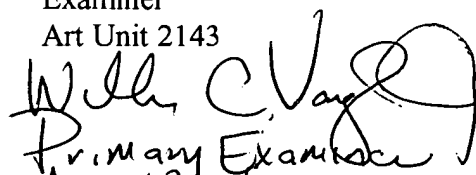The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur, 7:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David E. England
Examiner
Art Unit 2143

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